

INDICTMENT MADE OF RICHMOND JAIL

City Does Not Deal Rationally With Crime Nor With Physical Ills.

COMMITTEE MAKES REPORT

City Home Should Be on Farm. Jail Well Managed but Principle Wrong.

With all possible emphasis, the Richmond City Committee, in its report to the State Board of Charities and Correction, asserts that the jail prisoners of Richmond should be removed to a farm and there be made to work in the open air. In potent words, the committee makes the following statement: "If Minneapolis, with a daily average of 150 men and twenty-two women, can save the municipality \$50,000 yearly with her workhouse and cure 66 per cent of her drunks, surely Richmond, with her daily average of 175 men and thirty women, should at least make a start towards dealing rationally with her delinquents."

Cure for the body and the morals is the central idea of the report. Jail inmates cannot be cured of tuberculosis, it is argued. Nor can crime be cured unless the sufferer from the moral disease can be situated and moved from the surroundings which are the largest causative factor.

Location Very Bad. As to the Richmond City Jail, it is found well managed and clean. The character of the food is good and its quantity sufficient. But it is not modern. If the city must have a jail, says the committee, it should have one which approaches modern ideas. Its surroundings are adjudged especially unfortunate, tending to make it a real place of punishment. It is surrounded by every possible unfortunate condition. If there is a single corrective or reformative idea in the minds of the people responsible for the jail's location, "there could, within the limits of the city be found," according to the visiting committee, "no more inappropriate place in which to develop it."

Coming to the City Home, the spirit of the management is praised. But the city has not done its part. The tubercular patients should be sent to the country and treated under modern conditions. Instead of this, the committee notes with satisfaction that the Council committee recognizes the need, and hopes that the remedy will soon be found.

Report of Committee. The text of the report is as follows: Richmond, Va., September 26, 1912. Dr. J. T. Mastin, Secretary State Board of Charities and Correction, Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:—The Richmond City Committee of the State Board of Charities and Correction, having visited the City Jail and the City Home, in addition to the detailed statements herewith inclosed, renders the following report:

At the outset, comment on the location of the City Jail is distinctly in order. Down in a deep ravine, it is bounded on the north by a long line of new stables, on the northeast by the City Incinerator, with its accompanying odors, on the east by the sewer known as Shackle Creek, on the south by a lot of stables mellow with age, on the southwest and west by "the neighborhood," long recognized as the red light district of the city, and, above all, shutting out the light and air of heaven, is the Marshall Street viaduct, with its rumbling cars. Every artificial external condition conceivable is present to make the placing of the jail of Richmond a place of punishment "par excellence." If

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates scrofula and all other humors, cures all their effects, makes the blood rich and abundant, strengthens all the vital organs. Take it.

Get it today. In usual liquid form or chocolate tablets. (Advertisement.)

MEADE & BAKERS

Carbolic MOUTH WASH

A perfect Tooth Wash and a safe and efficient antiseptic for sore mouths. Formulated by the chemist.

OF RICHMOND.

This wash will do for your mouth and teeth what no other preparation can. It is highly recommended and has stood the test for 50 years.

At Reliable Dealers.

25c, 50c and \$1.00.



"4,300,000 Farmers in the United States own their own land and of these 2,600,000 are free from debt. These self-educated, silent thinkers are not only able to separate the chaff from the wheat, but to run the whole thrashing machine."—Collier's Weekly.

To separate the chaff from the wheat, the cotton from the wool, is one of the big responsibilities of the merchant in buying clothing.

Nowadays there are so many slick mixtures that it takes experience and a keen eye to pick the good ones.

Our new fall suits and overcoats at prices from \$18 to \$38, include every grade that is reliable.

Everything else men and boys wear is here.

O. K. Dwyer

however, there be a single modern, corrective or reformative idea in the minds of those responsible for its situation, there could, within the limits of the city, be found no more inappropriate place in which to develop it.

Administrative. So much for the site. The jail itself is not modern, judged by jail standards, and no one expects more than the present sequestered Richmond. If it must have a jail, should at least have an up-to-date one. The new portion of the State Penitentiary furnishes a fine model right at hand, inviting imitation. The care of the jail and its able-bodied inmates is perhaps all that could be expected under the present system in the present location and with the present equipment. The jail is well managed and clean. The character of the food is good, and its quantity sufficient.

Medical. The hospital on the upper floor is well equipped, and the medical and surgical clinics, conducted twice weekly by Dr. Paul Howie, of the University College of Medicine, are valuable from every point of view. Dr. Gordon, the jail physician, visits the prisoners at irregular times weekly, and is always subject to call. There is urgent need of a female nurse in the jail hospital, for the male attendant there, however efficient, in the very nature of things, is unsuited to minister to the intimate needs of the jail population. No effort, except as the individual acknowledges his affliction, is made at the Richmond Jail to determine accurately how the proportion works out there, nor have those free from the disease been separated historically from those thus afflicted. We have received the assurance that this separation as regards cell partners will hereafter be made.

Physical Examination. We believe that every prisoner should be thoroughly examined physically by a physician when committed to jail, if the compensation of the jail physician is inadequate to secure this service, we believe that the matter is of too much importance to allow pecuniary considerations to hinder its being done. Thorough physical examination should be of value, too, in assisting in the determination of the question as to what extent physical or mental disability is responsible for crime.

Specialist's Work. In this connection it is well to state that in our opinion it is of much more worth that a corps of specialists be on the visiting staff of the jail than that they be attached to the City Home, however important that has proved to be. In some instances it is a matter of misfortune or old age or usefulness, while among prisoners are frequently found strong and potentially useful people who in many instances have been denied any sort of



No matter how the mercury drops some men will never drop the negligee shirt; so we have a full stock, fall and winter designs. But, for the particular man here are the particular stiff bosom shirts that fashion dictates for cold weather. Some have the comfortable short bosom; Prices \$1 to \$3.80.

Neckwear—all the New York styles constantly coming in from our New York Resident Buyer.

50c to \$2.50.

All the new fangled underwear that has merit to it may be found here, but not to the exclusion of the old reliable sorts we've all tried out! 50c up.

O. K. Dwyer

proper training. The community therefore owes it to itself to do what it can to straighten them into decent citizens.

It is impossible to cure tuberculosis except by early diagnosis and removal from the dark, damp, unwholesome environment in which it breeds. It is likewise equally preposterous to expect the social disease we call crime to be cured unless the patient be intelligently studied and removed from the evil surroundings which are usually the largest causative factor.

What to Do. The Legislature at its last session removed the only serious impediment to proper treatment of Richmond prisoners, and your committee feels that it can do no greater service than to assert with all the emphasis possible that the jail prisoners of Richmond should be removed to a farm and there be made to work in the open air.

If Minneapolis, with a daily average of 150 men and 22 women, can save the municipality \$50,000 yearly with her work-house, and cure 66 per cent, of her drunks, surely Richmond, with her daily average of 175 men, and 30 women, should at least make a start towards dealing rationally with her delinquents.

City Home. As regards the City Home, the committee feels that its best function at this time is:

1. To commend the movement now on foot to move the tuberculosis patients now at the City Home out into the country to be cared for under modern conditions. This is a paramount necessity.

2. To emphasize the great necessity for a modern city hospital for general medical and surgical cases, for with the present equipment the work of caring for the sick city poor is greatly hampered.

We are gratified that the Council Committee recognizes this need, and we earnestly urge that there be no unnecessary delay in settling this important matter.

The spirit in which the inmates of the City Home are now being looked after by the present management is deserving of all praise. There only remains for the city now to do its full part.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY K. FLANNAGAN, M. D.
M. J. STRAUS,
KATE PLEASANTS MINOR,
Committee.

Verdict for Defendant.

A verdict for the defendant was entered yesterday in the Law and Equity Court in the case of *Petersburg & Chesapeake Bay Railway Company* for damages to property. Mr. Hatcher, Judge of the Circuit Court at Petersburg, sat in this case by designation of Governor Mann, Judge Crump asking to be relieved, having been counsel for one of the parties to the suit before his appointment to the bench.

Forecast: For Virginia—Fair Wednesday; rain Wednesday night or Thursday morning.

For North Carolina—Fair Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.

3 P. M. temperature 62
Minimum temperature 44
P. M. temperature 64
Minimum temperature up to 8
F. M. temperature 64
Normal temperature 64
Deficiency in temperature 4
Deficiency in temperature since March 1 25
Accum. deficiency in temperature since January 1 457
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1 3.23
Accum. deficiency in rainfall since January 1 2.99

Local Observations S. P. M. Yesterday.

Temperature 64
Humidity 69
Wind—direction N. E.
Wind—velocity 6
Weather Clear

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

(At 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)

Place H. T. L. T. Weather.

Asheville 76 50 26 Clear

Atlanta 76 54 64 Clear

Atlantic City 76 58 42 Clear

Boston 62 60 64 Clear

Buffalo 54 56 40 Cloudy

Calgary 22 40 32 Snow

Charleston 72 50 64 Clear

Chicago 62 54 44 Clear

Denver 58 56 26 Clear

Duluth 48 58 26 Cloudy

Galveston 80 84 74 Clear

Hatfield 58 54 44 Clear

Hayward 58 54 44 Rain

WERNER BITTERLY RESENTED CHARGE

Jumped to Feet With Folks When Wendenburg Accused Police of Trickery.

USED NO "THIRD DEGREE"

Lawyer Assails Detectives Who Worked Up Evidence Against Leo Kidd.

Charges that the police had used cajolery, threats and generally outrageous methods to secure the conviction of his client, made by Attorney L. O. Wendenburg in Police Court yesterday morning when the case against Leo Kidd was again continued, were characterized as wholly untrue by Detective Sergeant John F. Wiley. He said that the allegations of "third degree" methods was without foundation.

Mr. Wendenburg made his accusations when the prosecution asked for a continuance of the case until October 31 and which was immediately granted. Kidd is accused of an offense involving Grace Krammer, fifteen years old.

In a heated statement to the court, Mr. Wendenburg said that detectives had threatened the girl with incarceration in an institution if she did not admit what they wished, and promised her, as a bribe, the lawyer said, a good position in a Broad Street shop if she would do as they desired.

Chief of Police Werner and Commonwealth's Attorney Minnie Folkes were immediately on their feet to protest against Mr. Wendenburg's remarks, but he waived them aside, asserting he was not accusing them but the investigators who worked the case against Kidd. They are Sergeant Wiley and Detective G. P. Smith. Sergeant Wiley was bitter when he declared emphatically that there was not one word of truth in the charges made by Kidd's counsel.

Mr. Wendenburg also protested to Justice Crutchfield in postscript to the court said it was the purpose of the State to await the result of Kidd's trial in the Henrico County Circuit Court where he is under indictment for a grave offense against young girls, before trying him in the city.

Mr. Wendenburg also asserted that the Commonwealth had resorted to trickery to prevent the attendance in court of two material witnesses for the defense—the two girls who will testify against Kidd in the county. He said they had not obeyed summonses and were in contempt of court. Justice Crutchfield said that he was aware that the Commonwealth intended to ask for a continuance of the hearing and had notified the girls, who are being detained at the Industrial School near Bon Air, it would not be necessary for them to appear yesterday.

"Thank Heaven, That Itching Is Gone!"

"One Touch of ZEMO—and the Relief Is Sublime. Try It, Folks!"

"O my, O my, what a blessed relief. Here I've been suffering the most awful torture for months, and tried things galore. ZEMO is magic. The first time I applied it, all itching stopped. Now I can sleep nights, and life is worth living."

ZEMO is a new wonder—a liquid, that is guaranteed to stop itching. Away go eczema, eczema pains and sores. It stops itching in a matter of minutes. It is good for prickly heat, irritated and inflamed skin, skin blotches, sores, bites, stings and pimples. You can't find anything like it, simply because there's nothing like ZEMO known or sold today.

ZEMO will be a surprise to you just as it has been a surprise to thousands who have already tried it. It costs only 15c for 25 cents. When you have proven with a 25-cent bottle how remarkable ZEMO is to your own satisfaction, then you can buy a \$1 bottle, which costs six times as much as the 25-cent bottle.

ZEMO is sold at drug stores, in 25-cent and \$1 bottles, or sent direct, on receipt of price, by W. W. Rose Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Zemo is sold and guaranteed by druggists everywhere, and in Richmond by Paragon Pharmacy, People's Drug Store, Saunders & Crump, Vaughan-Robertson Drug Co.

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\$8.00 24-pc. Tea Set

AMERICAN DRESS AND BAKING CO. 6 East Leigh Street.

OUR STORE WILL CLOSE AT 13 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY (RICHMOND DAY), AT STATE FAIR.

Snyder & Hawley, Inc.

Gray and Seventh

SOUTHERN MAKES GRANT DIRECTOR

Atlanta Man Succeeds Samuel M. Inman, Who Declines Re-Election.

STOCKHOLDERS MEET HERE

President Finley's Annual Report Shows Great Activity and Profitable Year.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company, held at the home offices of the company in Richmond yesterday, the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30 was approved. Three members of the board of directors, Alexander B. Andrews, Robert M. Galaway and Fairfax Harrison, whose terms of office expire this year, were unanimously re-elected for a further term of three years. Samuel M. Inman, whose term of office as a director also expires this year, declined re-election, asking that he be relieved from further active duty. His valuable services as a director of the company began soon after its organization in 1894. John W. Grant, of Atlanta, was elected a director for the ensuing three years to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Inman. Colonel A. B. Andrews, first vice-president of the company, presided over the meeting of the stockholders.

Eighteenth Annual Report. The eighteenth annual report of the company showed that the road was now operating 7,889.93 miles of track. Gross operating revenues for the year were \$63,593,228, the net operating revenue of the year being \$19,594,092, an increase of \$475,819. Taxes amounted to \$2,452,328.28. The balance of income over all fixed charges was \$6,783,117, the total dividends amounting to \$2,703,000, leaving a balance carried to the credit of profit and loss of \$1,081,217.64, a decrease from the net profit of last year of \$1,835,830.14. A dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock was paid April 24, and provision has been made for the payment on October 28 of a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, declared out of the income earned during the last fiscal year.

The investment in physical property, exclusive of depreciation, has increased \$3,369,261, of which \$2,702,595 was in roadway and structures and \$666,666 in equipment.

Double Track Work. Double track construction north of Atlanta, between Crosskeys and Gainesville, has progressed during the year. A substantial part was placed in service on June 30. It is expected that this work will be completed on January 1, 1913, at which time the company will have in operation on its main line between Washington and Atlanta 258.35 miles of double track, or approximately 44 per cent of the total mileage between terminals.

Construction of double track and revision of grades and alignment on the main line south of Atlanta, between Atlanta and Gainesville, was completed and placed in operation during the year. A number of long lap-sidings have been completed and placed in operation, the aggregate length of these being approximately 14,714 feet.

During the year the company acquired or contracted for forty-five locomotives, thirty-seven passenger cars and 2,998 freight cars.

Progress of the South. In the report President Finley discusses at some length the relations of the company to the progress of the South. In agriculture it is stated that progress has been made in increasing the average yield per acre of all staple crops. The latest reports of the United States Census Bureau on manufactures in the United States are quoted to show the total value of the products of the States traversed by the Southern Railway in 1909 to have been \$1,455,927,000, an increase over 1908 of 107.68 per cent, as compared with an increase of 79.49 per cent for all other States.

The reports show 445 new industrial plants completed during the fiscal year at points along the company's line with seventy-three plants under construction at the close of the year. The year is reported as having been one of reviving activity in the cotton textile industry of the Southeastern States. The consumption of cotton in the mills of the cotton-growing States was in excess of any previous year, amounting to 2,712,622 bales. During the year the cotton-growing States consumed 27.75 more bales than the mills of all the other States combined. It is reported that a substantial number of settlers have purchased land and located along the company's lines during the year.

Road Improvement. The company is continuing its policy of active participation in road improvements, its good roads train carrying to all sections models of modern road construction. During the calendar year 1911, \$21,884,413 was appropriated by legislative enactments, local and county bond issues for road improvement in the Southern States traversed by the company's lines.

President Finley expresses the belief that no part of the United States should benefit more from the approved completion of the Panama Canal than the territory traversed by the Southern, the conditions being favorable for the production in this section of many of the manufactured products which are in demand in the markets of Central and South America, Asia and the Pacific Islands, to which the canal will open a more direct route.

The directors place on record their appreciation of the loyal and efficient service rendered by the officers and employees in all departments.

A Double Wedding. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Tidewater, Va., October 8.—A double wedding was celebrated at Cedar Bluff at 10 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Bertha Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Scott, and Miss G. Gay, of Atlanta, Ga., were united in marriage to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Scott, and I. G. Perkins, of Millwood, N. Y., were married the partners of the wedding. The Rev. W. H. Perkins, of Cedar Bluff, performed the double ceremony. Both the young men have been connected with the Tidewater Hotel, and were formerly out-of-fit at Cedar Bluff. Mr. Gay being connected with the Nonneke Bridge Company and Mr. Perkins with the Tidewater Hotel. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present at the marriage, which was celebrated at the home of the bride, Mrs. R. H. Scott, at Cedar Bluff. The bride and groom left for their homes in New York and Georgia respectively.

JOHN P. BRANCH 82 YEARS OLD TO-DAY

Writes Reminiscences of Long and Successful Life for The Times-Dispatch.

SAVED PART OF EARNINGS

Made Thrift Rule of Life—Would Change Name of His Church.

John Patterson Branch, a leading citizen of Richmond and one of the wealthiest men in the South, is eighty-two years old to-day. He is in good health, strong physically as well as mentally. As usual, he will spend the day at his office, attending to his multitudinous business interests, and receiving the congratulations of his friends. He is busy every day.

For The Times-Dispatch Mr. Branch writes some interesting reminiscences. It has been the privilege of this paper to secure some of his recollections each year. On this occasion he touches briefly on several points, including his religious training, his political experiences, his war service, and the financial rule of his life. This is that "a penny saved is a penny earned."

Mr. Branch, one of the few survivors of the conference held in Petersburg, in May, 1846, when the Southern Methodist Church formed a separate organization, now desires to see the name changed to that of "The Methodist Church."

He writes as follows:

Thanks Providence. You ask me for some of my reminiscences. If I should attempt to give you very many of them they would fill columns of your paper, but a few may interest your readers. God has permitted me to live eighty-two years, and I feel that His goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life. Next to God's goodness I am indebted to my father and mother for having inculcated in me high and holy aims. Up to the time I was thirty-two years old—the year of my marriage—my father's house was my home, and at all times I had the advice and counsel of my parents up to the time of their death, and they were always my models. They joined the Methodist Church before I was a year old, and I am indebted to them for the good that is in me, having been blessed and influenced by their example.

I was born in Petersburg, the "Cockade City" of Virginia, in 1830. My education was begun in a Methodist Sunday school when I was four years old, and it was continued in the public and private schools of Petersburg, Va. I obtained the balance of my education as a clerk in my father's office, which I entered over sixty-four years ago, afterwards becoming a partner in the mercantile and banking business.

Vote for Several Days. I started my political career when a boy as registrar of the votes cast at the public elections. The law at that time was, if the election was held on a rainy day the polls should be kept open for two more days, and the qualification of a voter was that he should live in the town, city or county in which he voted, and should be a householder (known as a "holder of a pot") or own land in the various counties or cities. This enabled some men to vote as many as five times in the same day in different towns, cities and counties. I was up to the time of the close of the Civil War. Since then I have been a Democrat, but their politics have not always been to my liking.

My father was a delegate to the Secession Convention, and opposed secession by every means possible up to the time that President Lincoln issued a proclamation Sunday the 14th of April, 1861, calling on the various States to furnish troops to whip South Carolina into submission. The Southern troops on the 12th day of April, 1861, fired on Fort Sumter. The Federal troops commanding the fort surrendered the next day. When Mr. Lincoln called on the various States North and South to whip South Carolina, then my father said if he must fight he would fight on the side of South Carolina, and on the 12th day of April, 1861, voted for secession. Many members of the Secession Convention said that the Yankees would not fight and that the war would not last sixty days. General Toombs, of Georgia, said he would drink all the blood that was shed in the war. My father said that the war would be a long and bitter one, and much of the fighting would be done on Virginia soil.

War Reminiscences. My father had in all five sons and three sons-in-law, all of whom were in the Confederate service. I was in General Lee's army the latter part of the war, and was captured when he surrendered at Appomattox Court-house, Virginia, and still have my parole that was given to me by order

of General Grant. Yes, he gave a parole to every soldier of General Lee's army instead of making prisoners of them. Just here I wish to say that whilst General Lee made no demands or requests as to the terms of surrender, General Grant in his magnanimity granted every suggestion made by General Lee, which was certainly most liberal. Some of the suggestions were that the cavalry officers should be permitted to keep their side-arms to protect themselves from marauders, and to keep their horses to work the crops; also that the various commands be loaned wagons and teams to transport what little baggage they had to their homes, the wagons and teams to be then delivered to the nearest Federal command.

Each Confederate command furnished Major Snodgrass, acting quartermaster-general, with a list of same. I was ordered by him to make a copy of the wagons and teams loaned and deliver it to the quartermaster-general of the Federal army, which I did on the evening of the 11th of June, 1865. Had Mr. Lincoln lived I am satisfied he would have been as liberal to the Southern people in the days of Reconstruction as was General Grant in his terms of surrender. It was a great misfortune to the South that Mr. Lincoln should have been assassinated, which occurred on the 14th day of April, 1865, just four years after his proclamation calling for troops.

Church Member Sixty-Nine Years. I have been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1848, and am one of the very few now living who was present at the first meeting of the conference held in Petersburg, Va., in May, 1846, for the purpose of forming the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, composed of those who had seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844. I have been a delegate to many of the annual and general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. I am anxious to see the name changed to that of the Methodist Church.

I am president of the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, which office I have held for over thirty years. A rule of my life has been to spend a part of my earnings and deposit the balance in some good bank, believing that a penny saved is equal to a penny made.

Marriage Announced. Harrisonburg, Va., October 8.—An announcement was made to-day of the marriage on August 4, two months ago, of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scott, of Cedar Bluff, and Miss G. Gay, of Atlanta, Ga. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. H. Crowell at Cedar Bluff, Rockingham County. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scott, of Rockingham County, former residents of Mt. Clinton, Rockingham County.

A WONDERFUL HORSELESS FLOW. The Parker Motor Flow is being exhibited at the Fair Grounds, and is operated about 3 o'clock each day. It is a wonderful practical in all kinds of soil for turning and general cultivating. Hundreds have seen it work, and are delighted with its many advantages. For the average farmer, a general use of this machine will do much to solve the food problem, and leads to intensive farming.

Farm implement manufacturers show much interest in the work of this flow. A stock company is being organized to place it on the market. The factory will probably be located in the city of Virginia showing most interest in its development. Call on W. H. or J. H. Parker at the factory for information relative to stock or future orders.—Advertisement.

In all recipes calling for sour milk and soda, or cream of tartar and soda.

DAVIS BAKING POWDER

may be used with better results and at less cost. Try it. 1/4 lb. 5c.—1 lb. 10c.—1 lb. 20c. All good grocers sell it or will get it for you.

Don't fail to investigate

It is well to note that the INNER-PLAYER brings out the imitators; even though a reproduction of the name and the style of the type used in our trademark is the limit of their involuntary flattery.

THE INNER-PLAYER

is away above comparison with any other instrument containing a player device.

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